The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Congratulates Chinese Leaders on National Day

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 30 sent a message of greetings to Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, and Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC. It said:

On the significant day marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations to you, and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people.

The victory of the people's revolution in China and the founding of the People's Republic of China was a great turn in the history of the Chinese people.

The 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China were a very short period in the thousands of years long history of China. But, in this period the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have brought about such deep-going socioeconomic changes that could not be done in several centuries in the past in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and built a socialist China, new and prosperous, in the vast land of China.

Especially, the Chinese revolution ushered in a new period of turn in its history with the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China as an occasion and the Chinese people are vigorously bringing with a far-reaching ambition a new phase of great revolutionary upswing in the struggle for building socialism with Chinese character and realising the four modernizations of the country.

Today, the People's Republic of China is standing imposingly as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in Asia and exercising her ever-growing influence in the international relations.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as their own over the brilliant successes registered by the great Chinese people in the revolution and construction.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have fought and triumphed together in the protracted struggle against the common enemy.

As powerfully demonstrated once again by the visit of Comrade Hu Yaobang to our country last May, the blood-sealed Korea-China friendship which has been cemented in the trials of history is being steadily consolidated and developed to be an eternal friendship to be carried forward from generation to generation through the visits and contacts between the leaders of the two countries.

The Korean people have always treasured the everlasting Korea-China friendship and believe that this friendship will grow stronger and develop in the future in keeping with the demands of the developing revolutions in the two countries and the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholehartedly wish you and the Chinese people greater success in your just cause for realizing the program for socialist modernization and construction and reunifying the whole nation by getting Taiwan returned to the motherland upholding the decision of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

S. Korean Flood Victims Line Up to Get DPRK Relief Goods

By Li Sang Chil
Special to The People's Korea

South Korean flood victims on October 2 formed long lines at distribution centers of Seoul to receive relief goods sent from Pyongyang, Japanese TV stations and newspapers reported from Seoul.

The relief rice supplies were packed in north Korean-made sacks, as they were sent and distributed at numerous designated points in Seoul. Each rice sacks bore Korean letters reading *Ipssal* (polished rice in English)

A south Korean who left the DPRK long years ago, put uncoocked rice grains in his mouth and told a reporter for Yomiuri Shimbun, a mass-circulation Japanese daily: "Frankly speaking, when I think that it is rice from my native place, I feel deep emotions," the daily reported on Oct. 5.

The south Korean Red Cross was quoted as saying on Oct. 2 that a total of 119,238 households have been selected as eligible recipients of the DPRK rice and other materials and of the total, about 98,000 families would receive about 66 kilograms of rice each and the remaining about 21,000 who suffered lesser damage would get about 33 kilograms.

Only those whose houses were totally destroyed would get 4.9 tons of cement and the remaining cement would be used to repair minor damage to river banks, roads and drainage systems.

Medical supplies would be used at Red Cross hospitals throughout south Korea, the south Korean Red Cross added.

The DPRK's compatriotic relief offer came in the wake of the worst rain storms in 12 years which hit wide areas of south Korea including Seoul, September 1-3, leaving some 200,000 people homeless and killing some 200 people, with property damage estimated at $72 million.

For the first time since the country was divided, DPRK products including rice, textiles, cement and medical goods crossed the demilitarized zone separating north and south Korea. Personnel exchange for the relief goods delivery was also the first since the DPRK and south Korean Red Cross officials met in September 1972.

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross issued a statement on October 3 in connection with the delivery of relief goods for the south Korean victims. (See the full text on page 4)

He proposed to the south Koreans to hold contact and dialogue in the economic field, for example, a joint development of resources and realization of cooperation and exchange. In particular, he called for sports talks to be resumed and collaboration and exchange be realised in cultural field, too, at an early date.

He added that his society would keep contacts through the direct telephone link reopened in connection

(Continued on page 8)

Flood victims in Seoul's Mangwon-dong, one of the hardest hit districts in the capital, on Oct. 2 receive rice sent by the DPRK Red Cross as part of its relief materials for south Korean flood victims. (AP Radiophoto)

443 Anti-Chon Actions

According to a radio report from Seoul, 443 cases of anti-"government" student actions took place at 56 universities and colleges throughout south Korea this year.

The report added that 11 cases of anti-"government" student actions were waged at 10 universities and colleges in 1982, and last year 52 cases at 20 universities and colleges.

See Related Article on Page 8

Meeting of Three Revolution Team Members Held in Pyongyang

A meeting of three revolution team members was held on Sep. 24-26 in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The platform was also taken by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Premier Kang Song San, Vice-Presidents Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu and Li Jong Ok who are members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and other cadres.

The meeting was attended by 3,000 three revolution team members from the industrial, agricultural and public health domains selected in provinces (municipalities) and functionaries of the Party, power organs and working people's organizations and science and education, culture, public health and the press domains.

A congratulatory message of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the meeting of three revolution team members was read out at the meeting by Vice-President Rim Chun Chu.

Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, Pak Yong Chol, President of the Kim Chaek University of Technology, Kim Chun Sik, three revolution team member of the Northern Area Industrial Construction Complex, Li Su Chol, Chief of the three revolution team members ot the Nongsadong branch of the Taehongdan County Combined Farm, and 16 others spoke at a second-day sitting of the meeting.

A meeting of three revolution team members was held in Sep. 24-26 in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

At the third-day sitting speeches were made by Paek Bom Su, Chief Secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Nung O, Chief of the three revolution team members of the June 1 Electric Appliances Factory, Chang Gun Bong, Chief of the three revolution team members of the Taeyang Cooperative Farm in Suman District, Pyongyang, and three others.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

Kim Guk Tae, Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a closing address.

The meeting held under the particular concern and meticulous guidance of our Party was a historic meeting which powerfully demonstrated the validity and great vitality of the Party's line of the three revolutions and the policy of the three-revolution team movement and a glorious meeting which displayed the indomitable will of our people to carry forward to the accomplishment the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations by thoroughly carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the tested leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Report of Secretary Hwang Jang Yop

Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at a meeting of three-revolution team members.

Follows a summary of the report:

It is a little more than 11 years and a half since the three-revolution team movement, a powerful guiding method of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, started in our country.

Early in the 1970s when socialist construction was making a dynamic progress under the banner of the three revolutions in our country, our Party, with a deep penetration into the demand of the developing revolution, took a signal measure of dispatching three-revolution teams to different domains of the national economy in order to strengthen the guidance of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The current meeting of three-revolution team members will demonstrate the validity and vitality of our Party's line of the three revolutions and the policy of the three-revolution team movement and mark a new epochal occasion in strengthening this movement and more vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Three Revolutions Are Lawful Demand of Socialist, Communist Construction

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a lawful demand of socialist and communist construction and a strategic task the working-class party in power should firmly tackle in the building of a new society.

The line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is a revolutionary line indicating the main direction of the continuous revolution under socialism.

How to continue the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system is a fundamental question decisive of the future destiny of the cause of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said all the revolutionary struggles were in essence for the *chajusong* of the working masses and gave a scientific exposition of the necessity of the three revolutions under socialism.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, there still remains the task to free the working masses from the fetters of the leftovers of the old society. These leftovers remain long in the ideological, technical and cultural fields even under socialism and, accordingly, there remain various forms of distinctions including those between classes and in working conditions. In order to completely realise the *chajusong* of the working people, it is imperative to emancipate from the fetters of the leftovers of the old society the people who were freed from class domination and subjugation and, to this end, the revolution should be continued in the ideological, technical and cultural domains.

The line of the three revolutions is a scientific line which clearly indicates the basic way of occupying the ideological and material fortresses, the two fortresses of communism.

In order to build a communist society, it is essential to occupy the two fortresses, ideological and material, and, to this end, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be carried on.

Only by dynamically pushing ahead with the three revolutions is it possible to bring up all the members of society to be men of communist type by revolutionising, working-classizing and intellectualising them, establish a unitary communistic ownership of the means of production and lay solid material and technical foundations of communism.

The line of the three revolutions is a great banner of communist construction, whose validity and vitality have been proved in the revolutionary practice of our country.

Indeed, the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary line that the working-class party should thoroughly carry out, consistently adhering to from the start of its building of a new society, and a scientific line which indicates the basic way of achieving the prosperity of the country and the grandeur of the nation and fully realise the *chajusong* of the working masses.

We should accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the capture of the two fortresses of communism by hastening the revolutionary transformation in all domains of ideology, technique and culture while keeping a tight hold on the Party's line of the three revolutions.

In order to promote the three revolutions the whole party, the whole country and the entire people should take more active part in the fulfilment of the three revolutions and all the Party organizations, state and economic organs and working people's organizations should firmly take the three revolutions as their primary task.

It is particularly important head to strengthen the Party leadership of the three revolutions.

An important question in strengthening the Party leadership of the three revolutions is to help the lower units so that the Party centre's guidance of the three revolutions may accurately reach them in time and to powerfully mobilise all the officials and working people in the carrying out of the three revolutions. This has been solved more successfully as our Party dispatched three revolution teams to different domains of the national economy and made them powerfully push ahead with the three revolutions, uniting efforts with the party organizations.

The three revolution teams are a guiding force which is active to carry out the three revolutions under the leadership of the Party centre and a helper of the Party organizations at all levels in their work.

We should hold fast to the Party's line of the three revolutions and vigorously wage the three revolution team movement and thus clear away the outdated leftovers in the ideological, technical and cultural domains and accelerate the building of new communist ideology, technology and culture so as to hasten the accomplishment of the cause of communism.

The superiority and vitality of the three revolution team movement in the struggle to implement the line of the three revolutions, the general line of our Party in the building of socialism and communism have already been proved convincingly in the course of practice.

This movement is a new form of revolutionary guiding method to accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions by mobilising broad segments of working people under the leadership of our Party.

Since the start of this movement, a total of 108,700 three revolution team members have been dispatched to different domains of the national economy in our country, and now over 41,600 team members are active at industrial establishments, cooperative farms and health service organs throughout the country.

This movement is superior because it makes it possible to closely combine politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technical guidance in dynamically stepping up the three revolutions.

The three revolution team movement is a correct revolutionary guiding method entirely suited to the mode of revolution under socialism.

The revolution in socialist society, unlike the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the exploiter classes, and exploiting system, should be made by means of reeducating people, creating new things and liquidating old ones. The three revolution team movement makes it possible to ensure the work of liquidating old things and achieving

(Continued on page 3)

Report of Secretary Hwang Jang Yop

(Continued from page 2)

the victory of new things in all spheres of social life by enhancing the revolutionary zeal and creative capacity of people by educating them and powerfully carrying forward the three revolutions as their own work.

The three revolution team movement led by our Party is, indeed, a superior revolutionary guiding method to powerfully promote the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea by definitely converting the three revolutions into a work of the masses themselves, carrying them on more organizationally and actively and effecting constant progress and innovation in the ideological life and working traits of people and in the economic and cultural construction as a whole; it is a fruitful movement to train the young intellectuals of the new generation through revolutionary practice to take over the revolution. This movement has borne brilliant fruits in the vigorous onward movement of our socialist construction and creditably performs its mission as a powerful motive force of the revolution and construction.

Success in Ideological Revolution

First of all, a great progress has been made in the ideological revolution.

Our Party put forward overall tasks of the ideological revolution as required by the new stage of revolutionary development in which the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea came to the fore, and guided the Party organizations and the three revolution teams to direct big efforts to training the Party members and working people to be communist revolutionaries firmly equipped with the Party's monolithic ideology by strengthening the education in the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, in loyalty and in the revolutionary traditions and other ideological education.

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the task of the ideological revolution under the wise leadership of our Party, a new change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits, work style and way of life of our working people.

Today all our Party members and working people take the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, as their unshakable faith and devotedly struggle for the victory of the Juche idea with a high degree of national pride and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Success in Technical Revolution

A brilliant success has been registered in the technical revolution in the course of struggle for the three revolutions and vigorous progress of the three revolution team movement.

Thanks to the creative inquiry and energetic struggle of the workers, scientists, technicians and three revolution teams, a successful progress has been made in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, a vigorous struggle waged to realise the Juche orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy in all domains of socialist economic construction, and production and construction made rapid development at a very fast rate. In this course, the three revolution teams have put forward numerous new technical innovation proposals conducive to the technical development of the country, pooling efforts with the workers and technicians. They include many valuable inventions and innovation proposals.

Notably researches have been made into more than 770 scientific and technical problems and their results have been introduced into production. There are many other valuable inventions and devices.

The three revolution teams have struggled against mystification of technique, conservatism, passivity and other outdated ideological elements which are detrimental to the technical revolution. They have boldly thought and acted in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and actively striven to solve difficult technical problems, joining efforts with the officials and working people.

The invention and introduction of a new casting method, its automation, the devoted efforts and successful technical innovation in the increase of the efficiency of the dust control machine of smeltery to free the workers from harmful labor, remodelling of old machines and equipment and manufacture of new efficient machines and automatic equipment in metal, machine-building, chemical, light industrial and other industrial domains, the completion of the researches into the new cement production method, that is, an innovation in local building-materials industry, device and introduction of efficient farm machines in agricultural field, manufacture of efficient agricultural chemicals and cultivation of green manure crops and other successes made by the three revolution teams for the technical development of the country are all precious fruits borne by the indomitable struggle to implement the Party's policy of the technical revolution.

Success in Cultural Revolution

Proud successes have also been scored in the cultural revolution in the course of the struggle to implement the line of the three revolutions.

Brilliant successes have been recorded in the struggle to fulfil the task of the cultural revolution under the wise leadership of our Party. Today in our country universal 11-year compulsory education is in force, all of the rising generation receive complete secondary education, adult education has been strengthened and there is a large army of 1.2 million intellectuals. Our country has become a "land of learning" where all people, young and old, study and a civilised country where science and socialist culture and art are in full bloom.

The whole course of the three revolution team movement which has vigorously advanced under the leadership of our Party clearly showed that this new revolutionary guiding method constituted a fine school to train the three revolution team members themselves to be competent functionaries who are transformed on the revolutionary and working class patterns. The great vitality of the three revolution team movement finds expression here, too.

Through this movement, numerous young intellectuals have learned the organization and revolutionary spirit of the workers and gained living knowledge and experience and acquired the ability of educating and mobilising the masses while working and living with them at the production sites.

Since the start of the three revolution team movement over 11,600 of the students involved in the revolution teams have been admitted to the Workers' Party of Korea and over 4,660 members received precious gifts to be conveyed down through generations from the great leader and the glorious Party centre. And one of them became Hero of the Republic and 23 Labour Heroes and 2,124 were awarded Order of National Flag First Class – a total of over 35,400 members of the three revolution teams have been decorated by the state.

This is a brilliant fruition of our Party's policy of the three revolution team movement and a very precious success for the future development of our revolution.

We can note with great pride and self-confidence that under the energetic guidance and deep care of the Party the problem of education of the rising generation and the problem of young intellectuals have been solved with success and they all have grown to be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of Juche who advance along the road indicated by the Party and the leader, steadfastly shouldering the future of the country and the revolution.

Since our people started the building of a new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has set the three revolutions as an important strategic policy in each stage of the revolution and construction, clearly indicated tasks to be carried out through the three revolutions and wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

Honorable Task to Effect New Upswing In Socialist Construction

Today our people are confronted with the honorable task to effect a new upswing in socialist construction and accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea by vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution.

Our Party's cause of completely realising the *chajusong* of the working masses by thoroughly embodying the Juche idea, firmly guided by this idea in the revolution and construction, is precisely a struggle for modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea; in order to promote the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea, it is imperative to constantly develop in depth the revolution in all fields of ideology, technique and culture.

The party organizations and three-revolution teams should deeply realize their own honourable mission in the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and further, intensify the struggle to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Above all, the ideological revolution should be conducted vigorously.

To give precedence to the ideological revolution, the priority of the revolution, ahead of all other work is the consistent line of our Party and the unswerving principle to be maintained in the fulfilment of the three revolutions.

Today our Party put it forth as an important task to arm more firmly the Party members and working people with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize them by strengthening the ideological revolution among them and accelerate the socialist economic construction by fully arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

In order to do well the ideological revolution, it is necessary to conduct well the ideological education among the masses in various forms and methods.

As called for by the Party policy, the Party organisations and three revolution teams should conduct the political work, the ideological education among the working people in close combination with the carrying out of the economic tasks, so that the result of the political work, the ideological education, may be manifested in the success of the economic construction.

The method of education through films is a superior method of mass education created by our Party with its originality.

It is an important task facing our Party today to firmly grasp the technical revolution and forcefully push it forward.

Today our people are confronted with the honourable, worthwhile task to hit the ten long-term objectives of the socialist economic construction in the 1980s ahead of schedule.

We should, above all, thoroughly implement the Party's line of concentrating strength on the Komdok area, the most important breakthrough in socialist economic construction at present, to effect a new change in the production of non-ferrous metals including lead and zinc.

Along with this, efforts should be directed to the Musan and Anju districts to turn out larger quantities of iron ores and coal and powerfully push ahead with the construction on the five district fronts and grand nature-remarking projects.

The working class and three-revolution teams in the fields of machine-guilding industry and bulding materials industry should produce and supply with responsibility construction machines, ordered equipment, cement and other building materials needed for the construction on the five district fronts and grand nature-remaking projects. The working class and three-revolution teams in the field of transportation should give definite precedence to transportation to fully meet the increasing demand of the national economy for transport.

We should vigorously carry on the cultural revolution.

At present the central task of the cultural revolution is to realize the intellectualisation of the whole society.

The three-revolution teams should widely propagandise and disseminate advanced scientific and technical knowledge among the workers, peasants and other working people of broad sections and technical knowledge and acquire one technical skill at least and know well the trend of the development of advanced science and technology.

The three-revolution red flag movement and the movement to learn from the examples of unassuming heroes initiated and waged under the guidance of our Party are of great significance in successfully carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and accelerating socialist construction as a whole.

The three-revolution red flag movement and the movement to learn from the examples of unassuming heroes are movements initiated in the course of the struggle for implementing the Party's three revolution line and they are to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a work of the masses themselves.

The Party organisations and three-revolution teams should further strengthen these movements and powrfully push ahead with them.

The three-revolution teams should deeply realize that their basic task is to properly carry out the Party's line and policies and always direct main efforts to it.

They should be models and set examples in implementing Party policies.

If they are to forcefully push ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, by implementing the Party's line and policies, the three revolution teams should be infinitely faithful to the Party's leadership.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the organiser and guide for all victories of the Korean revolution and our Party's guidance is a decisive guarantee for strengthening and developing the three revolution team movement and successfully carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The three revolution teams should always be infinitely faithful to the Party and establish the trait of unconditionally accepting and impelenting to the end the Party's decisions and instructions and strengthen the revolutionary discipline that calls for acting as one in accordance with the instructions of the Party centre.

All the members of the three revolution teams should put it as the first and primary demand of their work and life to arm themselves with the Juche idea of our Party and the lines and policies of our Party, deeply study the Juche idea and Party policies and make them their firm revolutionary wolrd outlook and work and live, firmly guided by them.

The Party organisations and school educational organs should further improve and strengthen the schooling by thoroughly impelementing "Theses on Socialist Education," our Party's programme of communist education, and thus bring up the students as reliable young intellectuals of our Party who are armed with a firm revolutionary world outlook of Juche and possessed of a high level of scientific-technical and cultural knowledge.

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

"The tragic developments in south Korea and the disasters suffered by its people today immediately represent the distress of the entire Korean nation, and this is precisely the bitter outcome of the partition of the territory and division of the nation. Anyone who is of Korean blood cannot remain a passive onlooker to the unhappy state of affairs today, and cannot but think soberly of the destiny of our nation."

Speech of President Kim Il Sung at 6th Congress of WPK

DPRK Red Cross Chairman Issues Talk

PYONGYANG October 3 (KCNA) – Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a talk on October 3 in connection with the delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers nearing completion.

Follows the full text of the talk:

The delivery of our relief goods for the south Korean flood victims to the south Korean side according to a decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the procedures agreed upon between the north and south Red Cross organisations is now progressing successfully amid the deep concern of the people at home and abroad.

The scheduled delivery of relief goods has already been finished at Panmunjom and is near completion at Inchon and Pukpyong ports.

The first fleet of our ships is now on its return trip, across the sea extension of the demarcation line, after successfully fulfilling its task at Inchon.

The successful realisation of our compatriotic step this time is really a good luck to the south Korean flood-sufferers and the happiest event in the national point of view, too.

The whole country is replete with joy and the world people are also rejoiced unanimously at this motional event in which warm feelings of compatriotism interflowed between the north and the south for the first time in the nearly 40-year long history of rigorous national split.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to our workers and peasants, citizens of Kaesong, Nampo, Wonsan, Haeju and Hungnam and other people of all strata for their sincere devotion and warm support for the preparation of the relief goods.

My thanks also go to the Red Cross officials and workers of the south Korean side who did not spare efforts with officials of our side in the work for the delivery of the relief goods.

At this moment when the relief goods have reached the south Korean side, we wish more earnestly that these precious goods are distributed to the flood-sufferers at the earliest date possible so they can be a help, if only a little, to their difficult living with winter ahead.

The step taken this time by the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society, of course, proceeded from our compatriotic and humanitarian wish. But we never regard its significance as confined to the humanitarian relief work.

The fellow countrymen in the north and the south unlocked their hearts to each other and exchanged amicable compatriotic feelings for the first time, breaking the several decades old freeze. This is, indeed, a historical event of momentous significance for the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and an inspiring development throwing a bright hope to the entire compatriots ardently desiring peace of the country and its reunification.

Now the world people are following with deep concern the future orientation of the situation of the Korean Peninsula.

All the people hope that the current significant humanitarian work will be a starting point in opening the chapter of a new history for north-south collaboration, unity and reunfication.

Therefore, we should restore the national bonds between north and south and fling open the door of reunification at an early date by actively promoting the present positive development.

It is anachronistic to slander the other's good will with stereotyped label of "propaganda" and "peace offensive" and incite distrust and confrontation, turning against this progressive trend.

As already made clear to the world, our humanitarian offer is neither an empty talk for "propaganda" nor a "peace offensive" motivated by a dishonest intention.

We have no intention to act an arrogant benefactor before our fellow countrymen of the same blood.

We have only compatriotic desire to alleviate their pains in distress, transcending the difference in ideology, idea and social system.

We think it is high time north and south Korean Red Cross organisations discarded all prejudices and led the already taken first, valuable step to a nationwide grand march toward reunification.

From this point of view, I hope this historic event will mark a turning point in realizing many-sided collaboration and exchange between north and south and hewing the rugged path of national reunification.

Out of this desire, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society plans to keep the direct telephone links between Red Cross organizations of the two sides operating after the current delivery of the relief goods.

Keeping contact with the south Korean side through the direct telephone links, we will have discussions with it to set the stage for talks between two Red Cross organizations.

North and south have many pending problems awaiting an urgent solution not only in humanitarian but other spheres.

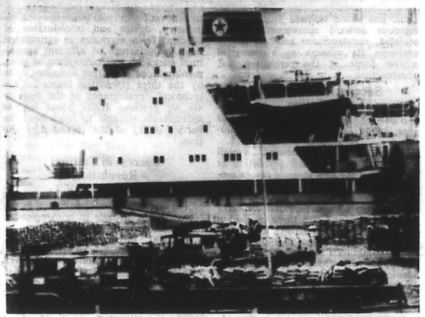
We consider that contact and dialogue should be held between the two sides in the economic field, too, for a joint development of resources and realization of cooperation and exchange, sports talks be resumed and collaboration and exchange be realised in cultural field, too, at an early date in keeping with our efforts.

Such many-sided collaboration and exchange will, no doubt, strengthen the national bonds between north and south, dispel misunderstanding and distrust and create a favorable climate for a peaceful reunification of the country.

No one can keep our homogeneous nation divided for ever or cut the channels of compatriotic feelings.

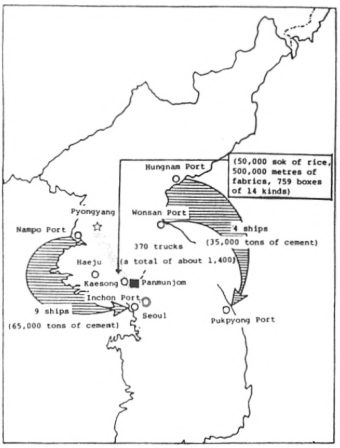
It is my belief that the day is sure to come when our nation will terminate the tragedy of division and enjoy happiness in a unified land.

The overland delivery of DPRK relief goods to Panmunjom was concluded by evening of Sept. 30, when 50,000 sok of rice and 759 cases of medicine were handed over to south Korea in the unprecedented relief operation. Photo shows south Korean workers carrying the northern rice at Daesong-dong, Paju-gun, Kyonggi Province just south of Panmunjom on Sept. 30.



Discharging at Pukpyong Port of the relief goods for the south Korean flood sufferers on Oct. 2. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Chart: Routes of DPRK Trucks and Ships Loaded With Relief Goods



First Great Event in Nearly 40-Year Long History of Division: Rodong Sinmun

"It is the first great event of particular important in the nearly 40-year long history of national division that our relief measure for the south Korean victims came to be realized," said Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, dated Sept. 29.

Here are excerpts from an editorial of the paper entitled "First Great Event in the Nearly 40-Year Long History of Division."

By sending relief goods to the south Korean flood victims it has become possible to create an excellent instance of giving and receiving help to and from each other in the tragic history of the nation in which people in north and south could not fill each other's need for a long period after the country's division into north and south, though they are a homogeneous nation of the same blood.

This is a significant event not only in view of compatriotism and humanitarianism but also for the future of the nation.

We are sincerely rejoiced at that the ships and trucks carrying relief goods left for their destinations across the demarcation line and hope for the safety arrival of relief goods and for their early delivery to the flood victims.

The relief measure for the south Korean flood victims is a brilliant fruition of the great compatriotism of President Kim Il Sung and wise guidance of our Party for its realization.

Our kindred desire to help the flood victims and the powerful economic potentials of the northern half of the DPRK have made us send 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement and medicines.

Our relief measure for the south Korean flood victims is unthinkable apart from the great compatriotism of the President Kim Il Sung, the wise guidance of the Party centre, the superiority of the socialist system of our country and the foundations of our independent national economy and successes made by our people in socialist construction.

We feel boundless national pride and self-confidence in this.

Although the south Korean side is speaking ill of our relief measure and slandering us, we exercised patience and generosity with a singlehearted desire to alleviate the sufferings of the south Korean flood victims. And when the south Korean side unilaterally announced the rupture of the contact between the north-south Red Cross working-level delegates, we decided with generous magnanimity to deliver relief goods to the handover points demanded by the south Korean side proceeding from a desire to help the south Korean flood victims at an early date.

In fact, it was thanks to the lofty compatriotic stand and sincere efforts of our side to lessen the misfortune obstacles and difficulties hindering the realization of our relief measure could be overcome and relief goods were finally sent as we see today.

To send relief goods imbued with our kindred sentiments to the south Korean flood victims is a meaningful event to be recorded in the history of our nation which has undergone the sufferings of split for nearly 40 years.

This will greatly contribute to joining the kindred sentiments and bonds among the fellow countrymen.

From a humanitarian stand the south Korean side should take an appropriate step so that our relief goods may be delivered to the flood victims as early as possible after receiving them to alleviate the sufferings and misfortunes of the people in the afflicted areas.

With the significant event of the realization of our relief measure for the south Korean flood victims as an occasion, the entire Korean people in north and south should more vigorously struggle to put an end to the history of national split and achieve the cherished desire of the nation, the country's reunification, by founding a confederal state in the three thousand-*ri* land.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with Sekai (3)

— Future of South Korea —

2. The Situation in East Asia and the Reunification of Korea

Question: There is an aspect in the development relating to north and south Korea and the neighbouring countries; namely tensions have increased on one hand, and new peace efforts have started on the other hand. What is your comment on the present situation and prospects of the Korean Peninsula and of East Asia? Would you tell me your idea on the three-way talks proposed by north Korea?

Answer: The present situation in East Asia can be seen as aggravation of political and military confrontation between the U.S. and Japan on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other with the Korean Peninsula placed in the center of the conflict.

If the situation continues to develop, there would be a danger that tension will be further aggravated.

However, it is our only comfort that basically the four powers do not want a decisive military clash between them in spite of these tensions existing in Korea.

Their attitudes, I think, are based on a balance of power between them, as neither side can win complete victory.

Everybody who loves and values peace should keep a close look at the situation in East Asia.

It is, first of all, more important to consider that the Korean Peninsula is a region of strategic importance where the big powers' interests concentrated.

Furthermore, north and south have maintained their antagonism and confrontation for nearly 40 years.

Both the north and south are well aware that few would gain from a war no matter which side would win victory.

The problem is a fact as indicated by Stephen Solarz, Chairman of Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, of the U.S.House of Representatives.

He said that there is more possibility of explosive resistence in south Korea with the people's dissatisfaction and hatred against the dictatorship, concentration of properties and illegal acts and corruption inside the south Korean "regime" than that of threat of "southward invasion" from north Korea.

We can not rule out this possibility of despair and resentment bursting out against the present "regime."

What we can clearly declare is that the stability of "ROK" can not be expected so long as the dicatorial "regime" remains in power.

Accordingly the true peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula can not be realized under these conditions.

As proved in the deeds of the successive dictatorial "regimes", they need tensions at all times in an effort to perpetuate themselves in power and they have no capacity to realize the peace and reunfication on the Korean Peninsula by negotiating with the communist regime of the north and on an equal basis.

Consequently, it is indispensable to establish a democratic government in south Korea prior to other problems.

As for the three-way talks (between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul), I agree to the talks if they even temporarily contribute to détente in Korea.

However, the guarantee of equal status for both the north and south is necessary for successful Pyongyang-Seoul talks, regardless of their form.

My idea is also shared by many people.

I am sure that whatever their form may be, possibility of holding the talks will be increased in the near future.

South Korea can participate in the three-way talks under the condition that three parties concerned are allowed to get an equal status for participation and that the agenda in the talks are not restricted.

Both north and south Korea should do their sincerest efforts to successfully carry out the talks.

In my opinion, a "confederal system of a republic" is the most desirable for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

A system of "two governments in a confederation", a flexible confederal system, is the best way and the most presumable.

I think that the best way and the most presumable is a system of "two governments in one confederation", a flexible confederal system in which the democratic government in south Korea and the communist "regime" in north coexist on the Korean Peninsula.

My largest wish is to open the way to extricate our ancestors from terror of war and sorrow of the national division by taking even the first step to the reunification.

(To be continued)

South Korean ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung reads a statement to newsmen at airport in Washington after his arrival from Seoul on Dec. 23, 1982. He said: "What I want most is to return to my homeland in the near future and dedicate my life for the Korean people."

South Korea Places Top in Per Capita Foreign Debt

South Korea is heavily burdened with foreign debts close to $50 billion, which ranks it as largest per capita debt country in the world, said Rodong Sinmun dated Sept. 27.

Ascribing this staggering amount of foreign debts weighing on south Korea to indiscreet inducement of foreign capital, the organ of the CC the Workers' Party of Korea, said: The Chon junta induced foreign loans and direct investments at random under the cloak of "growth" and "modernization."

The foreign capital introduced during the period of 1959-1980 added up to $36,398 million.

Foreign investments last year amounted to 40 percent up from the previous year.

South Korea has to pay this year $7,000 million in principal and interests and it will leapfrog to $77,000 million next year and $85,000 million in 1986.

The Chon junta has no alternative but to pay the old debts by incurring new larger debts.

According to the south Korean magazine "Sindonga", south Korea had to spend 95% if the foreign capital induced in 1982 in the payment of foreign debts.

The International Monetary Fund in its recent annual report warned against investments in south Korea, saying that it is on the verge of default of obligations as one of the biggest debtors in the world.

This was a slapping in the face to those who had spoken of south Korea's "capacity of compensation."

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (5)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The new policies urgently demanded that the people "live in a Korean way", exclusively valuing the interests of the Korean people, while resolutely rejecting the unsound trends of extreme luxury and extravagance infiltrated from abroad.

Under the guidance of Kim Jong Il a number of architectures were built, majestic monuments erected on the shore of Lake Samji, a sacred revolutionary site; sculptural groups, the 66-metre-high Ponghwa Tower, and the Wangjiaesa Revolutionary Museum on Mt. Wangjae; newly built Changgwang Street and other various creations in Pyongyang. He gave meticulous guidance to the construction of the Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex and other public establishments in Pyongyang.

He greatly contributed to the renovation of conventional forms of literature, art, and drama and opera in particular.

He personally directed the performance of a music and dance epic given on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, enjoys full confidence of the leading functionaries and people of Korea in accomplishing the cause of carrying forward, developing and enriching Kimilsungism.

Chapter 4

MAGNIFICENT AND REALISTIC ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

In order to have a correct understanding of the miraculous achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from scratch after the war we should trace back to 1953.

Almost all the factories and cities of Korea were destroyed and, along with them, all the heritages of industry, art, literature and architecture gone.

In the first stage President Kim Il Sung developed heavy industry to the maximum. This was a correct policy counting on the inexhaustible resources of the country such as coal, iron ore, graphite, magnesite, gold, silver, barite, lead, zinc, copper, nickel and tungsten.

The President wisely made sure that agriculture and light industry were developed simultaneously.

It should be pointed out that in those days everything was in short supply. Recently a cadre of Korea told us the US imperialists had bragged that socialist Korea would never rise to her feet again since she had suffered a deadly blow.

Despite the objective situation created by the war ravages the essential demand of the people for daily necessities was never neglected.

President Kim Il Sung always made it an iron rule to show the greatest concern for the well-being of the people. This is one of the "secrets" of his receiving genuine support from the people.

Economic construction of the country was carried out through a few national economic plans. During the First Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) which was prolonged until 1970 industry developed rapidly. During the whole period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970 industrial output increased at an average annual rate of 19.1 per cent and the total industrial output value grew 11.6 times as against 1956. During the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) industrial production increased by 16.3 per cent every year and the total industrial output value grew 2.5 times as compared with 1970. Great effort was directed to the production of consumer goods. During the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) industrial production will rise 2.2 times.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea laid down the ten long-term objectives to be attained in the 1980's in order to step up the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea. They are: to produce annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland in ten years. It is officially admitted that if these objectives are attained, the DPRK will rank among the highly developed countries in the economic sphere and have solid material and technical foundations to ensure the Korean people high material and cultural living standards.

I will not enumerate the long list of figures and statistics tedious to readers. No figures can be more convincing than the concrete successes confirmed on the spot, which will be described in this book.

Nevertheless, I consider it interesting to analyse some materials presented to the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on the 5th of last April.

In 1981 the state budgetary revenue reached 20,684,400,000 won, which means a 8.1 per cent increase over the 1980 figure. In the same year expenditure amounted to 20,333,000,000 won, 7.9 per cent increase.

The revenue showed an 11 per cent of growth per annum during the seven years from 1974. This means that the revenue of 1981 covered that of 1946 in only seven hours despite the systematical reduction of commodity prices every year and complete abolition of taxation.

The financial reserve for 1981 was 351,000,000 won. This budget is inconceivable apart from a large amount of exports. Among the exports of Korea are such abundant raw materials as coal and nonferrous metals, as well as steel, cement, machine-tools, electric equipment, textile, ceramic ware, and other processed goods, marine products, grain, fruit- and vegetables and other agricultural produce, and their kinds are steadily increasing.

The DPRK has close trade relations with socialist countries (chiefly with China and the Soviet Union) and continues to extend them to other countries (Japan and Scandinavian, Southeast Asian and African countries).

On the contrary, imports are reduced as far as possible. Petroleum, natural

(Continued on page 7)

Winter scene of the Changgwang Street alongside Riv. Potong, Pyongyang

Korean Paintings "Mt. Kumgang" by Chon Yon Nam

Storehouse of Buddhist Scriptures Printed from 80,000 Blocks on Mt. Myohyang

Mt. Myohyang is a celebrated mountain of Korea, which stretches over Hyangsan County, North Pyongan Prov., Huichon City, Chagan Prov., and Nyonwon County, South Pyongan Province.

A complete collection of Buddhist scriptures printed by 80,000 blocks of wood is preserved in a storehouse built on Mt. Myohyang.

The collection of Buddhist scriptures was printed in the Koryo period (918-1392).

Under the Koryo dynasty, Buddhism was adopted as a national religion so that the publication of books concerning Buddhism was promoted on a large scale.

The engraving of Buddhist scriptures on 80,000 blocks for some 6,000 volumes started in 1011 and was completed in 70 years.

In the latter half of the 12th century the second engraving of Buddhist scriptures started and 4,769 additional volumes were published. These volumes were called the "Later Buddhist Scriptures."

The Buddhist scriptures were destroyed by fire during the Mongolian invasion under the Yuan dynasty in 1232. The third engraving of Buddhist scriptures started in 1236 and was completed in 1251. For the publication of these scriptures a government section was set up in the Kanghwa Island and its branch office in Chinju, South Kyongsang Province.

The volumes of Buddhist scripture number 6,793, which were engraved on some 86,600 wooden blocks. They are called a collection of Buddhist scriptures on 80,000 blocks of the Koryo period.

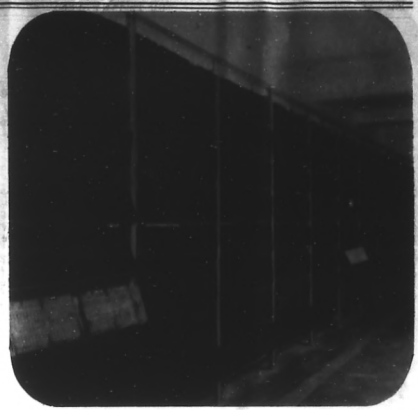
These Buddhist scriptures reflect an advanced printing technique in the Koryo period.

Of late a storehouse was built on Mt. Myohyang for the sake of preserving these Buddhist scriptures. The store house was built in a modern style.

The store house consists of a room for preserving scriptures and exhibition rooms. Each room is equipped with modern facilities to preserve the scriptures in optimum conditions.

Inside the storehouse modern facilities are installed, by which temperature and humidity are automatically controlled. In each repository an aseptic condition is maintained for permanent preservation of the Buddhist scriptures. Preserved in the repository is a complete collection of Buddhist scriptures printed from 80,000 blocks, some 3,000 wooden-blocks for printing the Koryo and Li dynasty Buddhist scriptures.

Among the exhibited articles are a part of Buddhist scriptures, a gem of a boy, a gilt Buddhist image of the Li dynasty, an incense burner, Koryo porcelain of the 12th-13th century and a picture of flying fairies drawn in the 17th century.



Clockwise from top: Buddhist scriptures engraved on 80,000 wooden blocks;

A part of printed Buddhist scriptures;

Storehouse of Buddhist scriptures

(Continued from page 6)

rubber, chrome, manganese and gypsum are the chief imports.

Next, the above-mentioned report referred to the main results achieved in 1981. The construction of hydropower stations and sluices for irrigation was pushed ahead and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant expanded.

In the mining industry many coal and ore mines with big deposits were opened up. The coal mines in Anju and Tokchon districts and the Komdok Mine were reconstructed and expanded.

Vigorous endeavours were made to make mining facilities large-sized, modern and high-speed and further advance the overall mechanization of mining operations.

In the metallurgical industry the projects of expansion of blast furnace No. 2 and the sintering furnace and construction of the cold-rolling mill at the Kim Chaek Iron Works were carried out with success and the expansion project of the steel shop of the Songjin Steel Plant finished.

In the chemical industry the construction of the sulphuric acid shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex was completed. A movilon factory was erected in a little over one year.

Thus, in the industrial domain 1981 saw the completion of 2,470 construction projects and 60,370 inventions and devices.

Great success was achieved in agricultural production, too. With the completion of the construction of the September 18 Reservoir and the project for backing the water of the Potong River, the irrigation network has been further extended and perfected.

Other reservoirs were built and the area of cultivated land greatly expanded.

A great stride forward was made in the mechanization of agriculture and the production and use of chemical fertilizers.

In 1981 a bumper harvest was reaped despite very unfavourable weather conditions.

Great efforts were made to increase marine products. As a result, 330,000 tons more of fish was caught in the winter of 1981 than in the same period of the previous year.

The share of budgetary expenditure appropriated for national defence accounted for 14.8 per cent of the total and that for social and cultural services showed a seven per cent increase.

As for the success made in national education, the Nampo College of Ship Engineering, the Tonghae College of Electronics, the Chongsan College of Agriculture were set up and over 5,500 lecture rooms augmented.

In the capital were built the Grand People's Study House with a floor space of 100,000 square metres, the Ice Rink with a floor space of 25,000 square metres, the Chongryu Restaurant and Pyongyang Department Store No. 1. The Moranbong Stadium was modernly rebuilt and renamed the "Kim Il Sung Stadium". Another fun fair was built in Mangyongdae and the vast Munsu district came into being following Changgwang Street. Mention should be made of the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph, grand monumental edifices which were erected, reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean people to pay a high tribute to the immortal revolutionary idea and exploits of President Kim Il Sung and glorify them for ever.

The 1982 budget estimated at 22,546,000 won, envisages an increase of 9 per cent in revenue, 10.9 per cent in expenditure and 11.5 per cent in the expense for economic construction.

The efforts to fulfil the four major nature-remaking projects to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland, acquire 200,000 *chongbo* of new land and build the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station will be made continuously and hundreds of millions of won of fund be appropriated for these undertakings. The shares of investment will be respectively increased by 20 per cent in the chemical industry, 12 per cent in the metallurgical industry and 13 per cent in the electric and mining industries.

Particularly, a greater share of the budget than last year will be directed to light industry to boost the production of mass consumption goods.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Students Continue To Demonstrate

South Korean students do not seem to stop their anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstrations and rallies until they achieve their goal: restoration of democracy to campus and the country.

Here are recent student actions reported by foreign and local press:

Over 150 students of ***Ewha Woman's University***, prestigious girl school in Seoul, staged an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" rally on the afternoon of September 28 against the south Korean trip of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

After the rally, girls staged an on-campus demonstration arm in arm, chanting slogans such as "We oppose military dependence" and "We oppose economic dependence."

Some 40 students of ***Seoul Municipal College*** held a demonstration in front of the library building of the main college building from 12:40, chanting "Stop discipling students" and "Stop campus suppression" and about 60 students of ***Kyung Hee University***, a private institution in Seoul, held an on-campus demonstration demanding "a direct election of the chairman of the General Student Council" and other campus freedoms.

Over 50 students of ***Sung Kyun Kwan University*** staged a demonstration, hurling rocks at riot police.

Students of ***Seoul National University*** on the morning of September 29 fought riot police, hurling stones at them, enraged at their "checkup and search."

Students of ***Choson University***, private school in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, rose in a struggle again for campus freedom on September 29.

At the end of a rally marking the inaguration anniversary of the university, over 150 students chanted slogans for campus freedom, accusing the "government" of fascistising campus.

More than 200 students of ***Seoul National University*** sternly denounced the "government" for implanting an informant in their fighting ranks and demanded a probe into the truth of the case, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

The students broke into the headquarters of the "democratic Korea party", a major opposition party, in Youido, Seoul, in the afternoon that day and demanded the party to set up a "parliamentary committee" to investigate into the informant's spying activities.

The students declared that they would continue to struggle till their demand is met.

This struggle, UPI reported, is part of the anti-"government" struggle which had taken place off and in the universities and colleges since the start of the fall semester of this year.

Students of ***Sookmyung Women's University*** in Seoul staged an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" struggle on September 27.

One hundred twenty students of the university who turned out to the struggle amid the continued demonstrations of students for democracy against outside forces and fascism held a meeting for defending the nation in a building in front of the main building of the university that afternoon.

The students closed the meeting by reading a message titled "Message to patriotic citizens."

Marching shoulder to shoulder with each other, they shouted in high spirits "We oppose Japanese imperialist aggression," "We oppose military subjugation" and so on.

On September 27, several hundred students ***Kyung Hee, Hanyang*** universities and ***Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Dongduk Woman's College, Seoul Municipal College,*** staged an anti-"government" demonstration in the library plaza of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

The students arm in arm shouted "Let's defend campus democracy" and "Guarantee vital rights of the working people" and attempted to break out of the gate into streets.

Prior to the demonstration, students of university of foreign studies held a rally in the auditorium, where they called for the restoration of the general student council and the women student council and formed a council of girl students of university of foreign studies.

Some 400 students of ***Koryo university*** turned out in a street demonstration.

The students broke sidewalk slabs and hurled their pieces at the police firing pepper fog and tear gas canisters, destroyed and burned police cars and upturned a pepper fog car.

DPRK Paper Slams Chon

An official DPRK newspaper charged on October 3 that it was a "treacherous act" for Chon Du Hwan to slander Pyongyang, harping on the trite theme of anti-communism at a time "when public opinion at home and abroad is highly speaking of the delivery of our relief goods for the flood victims to south Korea as an event of particular significance."

The article referred to an "Armed Forces Day" speech on October 1 in which Chon Du Hwan spoke ill of the DPRK calling its relief offer "camouflaged peace offensive".

The Rodong Sinmun signed article says:

"When we offered relief goods with a kindred desire to help the flood victims, they said they would accept our offer to create a 'condition for detente and dialogue.'

"The provocative utterances of the south Korean dictator are not for providing a 'condition' not for the relaxation of tension. This is proved by his call for securing 'predominance of strength' and spurring on 'increase of combat power'.

"We proposed to hold tripartite talks. But they ignored this proposal and are crying for a showdown of 'strength' and kicking up war din.

"The war gamble staged by Chon Du Hwan on 'ROK army day' and his address there fully showed the deceptive nature of his slogan of 'peace' and 'dialogue.'"

The DPRK 370 trucks on Sep. 30 landed a total of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of fabrics and medicines at unloading depots in Taesong-dong, just south of Panmunjom. (KCNA Radiophoto)

(Continued from page 1)

with the relief goods delivery since the July 4 Joint Statement in 1972.

The successful delivery of northern relief goods to the south Korean flood victims enveloped 700,000 Korean residents in Japan with great excitement and joy.

Pak Yong Bae, a Korean resident in Aichi Prefecture, central Japan, said, "I could hardly repress emotion when I heard the dream-like news that the DPRK's relief goods of best wishes arrived in south Korea. I hope all of them will be conveyed to the south Korean flood victims."

Pak Mun Hyop, vice-Chairman of the Mito section of the Chuo, Ibaraki Prefecture, branch of Chongryun, said, "Watching the arrival of relief goods in south Korea on the TV screen, it will certainly make a big stride toward national reunification. I think the measure is a concrete expression of the unanimous desire of the entire fellow countrymen for the happiness and prosperity of our nation."

Song Guk Ji, a Korean compatriot under the influence of the Mindan (pro-Seoul organization) said that he would do his best to create an atmosphere favorable for tripartite talks and promote national reunification with this compatriotic measure as an occasion.

In south Korea, it is an "anti-national" crime to receive or have north Korean goods or make correspondence with people in the north. It is also a crime to listen to radio broadcasts from Pyongyang.

The crime carries a maximum penalty of death. But, the northern relief goods were delivered to south Korean flood victims through the DPRK Red Cross, making both the south Korean Red Cross and the flood victims guilty of violation of the "National Security Law".

In the past, many people were imprisoned on executed of charges of violating the law. At present, numerous people are in prison throughout south Korea for violating the law.

Residents of Seoul's Mangwon-dong area receive on Oct. 2 rice bags sent by the DPRK as relief goods for flood victims. (UPI Radiophoto)

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